APPENDIX II.

APPENDICES TO ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS TAKEN UP

(1)

[Vide *Reply to Question No. 5 (d).*]

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 680-91—I. & C. 44-31-1,
DATED 31ST JULY 1931.

Board of Conciliation.

Constitutes a —— for settling Labour Disputes.

The Royal Commission on Labour in India, in Chapter XVIII of their report, dealing with industrial disputes, observe that "the loss occasioned by industrial disputes to employers employed and the public at large has produced a general anxiety to find methods of preventing the occurrence of strikes and lock-outs and securing their speedy termination when they occur," and proceed to offer a number of suggestions as to the means that might be adopted for promoting industrial peace. The frequent occurrence of labour troubles in recent years has emphasised the importance of creating a machinery which by establishing timely and harmonious contact between the employers and the employed, can create an atmosphere unfavourable to disputes, and also investigate points of difference, as they arise, before they develop into open conflict. This machinery to function effectively, must command the confidence of both the employers and the employed, and must have a composition such as would enable it to approach the problems with which it would have to deal, with an appreciation of the basic facts of the situation. The work of conciliation, to be fully effective, must not only begin before a dispute has intensified to

the stage of bitterness, but also continue after the acute phase is over till a final and satisfactory settlement is achieved. Government consider that these objects can best be secured by the appointment of a Standing Board of Conciliation, on which not only the representatives of employers and of labour, but also of the general public find a place. It would be in the fitness of things that such a Board should be presided over by the Labour Commissioner who, as a detached authority representing Government, can use his good offices for promoting concord and co-operation between Capital and Labour.

The Royal Commission on Labour have no doubt "that some statutory machinery will be permanently required to deal with Trade Disputes" and Government have under consideration the question of legislation necessary for the regulation of the problems connected with Labour. Till such action is taken, the establishment of a Conciliation Board on the lines indicated above would meet the requirements of the situation and play an important part not only in the prevention or settlement of disputes, but also in providing reliable material on which a sound and effective public opinion might be based in regard to the merits of any particular case which is engaging attention.

Government are, therefore, pleased to sanction the constitution of a Standing Board of Conciliation consisting of the following members:—

1. Labour Commissioner in Mysore—*Ex-officio* Chairman.
2. } Representatives of Employers.
3. }
4. } Representatives of Labour.
5. }
6. } Representatives of the general Public.
7. }

The representatives of the various interests specified will be appointed by Government and hold office for two years. A separate order will be issued about the personnel of the Board.

The Board of Conciliation will take cognizance of all disputes throughout the State between employers and employed on the representation of either of them, or *suo moto*, or on a reference by Government. It will be the function of the Board to bring about a settlement of the dispute and for this purpose it should, without delay, investigate the causes of the dispute and take all possible measures for bringing

about a fair and amicable settlement between the parties. If a settlement is reached by mutual agreement, a memorandum of the settlement should be drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties, a copy of the settlement being sent to Government. If no settlement is reached, the Board should send a full report of the facts of the case and its own findings to Government. The report should deal with each item of the dispute and state in plain language what, in the opinion of the Board, ought or ought not to be done by the parties concerned.

The Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence will be Secretary to the Board of Conciliation.

Government trust that full advantage will be taken of the Board of Conciliation by those for whose welfare it is established, and that it will receive the support and co-operation of the public.

D. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce and Labour Commissioner in Mysore.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Chief Inspector of Mines.
The District Magistrates of districts.
The Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields.
PRESS TABLE.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

(2)

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 692-709—I. & C. 44-31-2, DATED 31ST JULY 1931.

Personnel of the Conciliation Board.

Passes orders *re* the——

ORDER No. D. 692-709—I. & C. 44-31-2, DATED 31ST JULY 1931.

Adverting to Government Order No. D. 680-91—I. & C. 44-31-1, dated 31st July 1931, constituting a Board of Conciliation for the settlement of disputes between employers and employed, Government are pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the first Board of Conciliation. The members will hold office for two years:—

(*a*) *Representatives of Employers.*
1. Mr. D. N. Sirur.
2. „ Ralph Nye.

(*b*) *Representatives of Labour.*
1. Mr. Murugesam Pillai.
2. „ P. K. Narasimhalu Naidu.

(*c*) *Representatives of the Public.*
1. Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty.
2. Mr. D. V. Gundappa.

As already stated in the Government Order referred to above, the Labour Commissioner will be *ex-officio* Chairman to the Board and the Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence, the *ex-officio* Secretary.

D. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce and Labour Commissioner.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The District Magistrates of districts.
The Chief Inspector of Mines.
The Special Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields.
PRESS TABLE.

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

(3)

[Vide *Reply to Question No. 16 (d).*]

Serial No.	Name of Taluk	Description and Group	Average Rate					
			Original			Revised		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Late Gudibanda ...	Dry I	1	1	0	1	2	9
		,, II	0	14	5	1	0	1
		,, III	0	13	6	0	15	10
2	Chikballapur ...	,, I	1	11	5	1	14	9
		,, II	1	6	10	1	9	9
3	Goribidnur ...	,, I	1	0	10	1	3	9
		,, II	0	13	10	1	0	6
4	Sidlaghatta ...	,, I	1	13	5	2	5	5
		,, II	1	12	0	2	2	7
		,, III	1	8	0	1	13	0
		,, IV	1	5	10	1	8	4
5	Bagepalli ...	,, I	1	1	2	1	3	3
		,, II	0	12	4	0	15	0
6	Mulbagal ...	,, I	1	10	5	1	12	9
		,, II	1	7	5	1	9	10
7	Malur ...	,, I	1	11	9	1	14	3
		,, II	1	9	3	1	11	10
		,, III	1	5	8	1	8	0
8	Bowringpet ...	,, I	1	11	0	1	13	5
		,, II	1	8	2	1	10	8
		,, III	1	5	6	1	7	11
		,, IV	1	2	10	1	5	3
9	Kolar ...	,, I	2	0	8	2	3	7
		,, II	1	15	7	2	2	10
10	Chintamani ...	,, I	1	11	9	1	14	3
		,, II	1	7	9	1	10	1

(4)

[Vide *Reply to Question No. 28 (a), (b) and (c).*]

Statement showing the Number of Assessees and the Number of Cases in which appeals were preferred, with the details of the results thereof from 1920-21 to 1931-32.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of assessees	No. of appeals filed	Dismissed	Reduced	Remanded	Cancelled	Enhanced	Mis. decisions
1	1920-21 ...	3,638	331	66	23	14	11	...	50
2	1921-22 ...	4,377	382	109	60	30	17	1	38
3	1922-23 ...	4,699	1,074	542	215	87	136	4	45
4	1923-24 ...	4,891	1,042	596	146	142	167	2	13
5	1924-25 ...	5,167	931	490	134	178	111	1	30
6	1925-26 ...	5,285	836	453	141	101	126	...	17
7	1926-27 ...	5,218	556	315	89	63	114	...	7
8	1927-28 ...	5,442	541	249	109	68	76	...	34
9	1928-29 ...	5,507	622	264	137	78	128	...	6
10	1929-30 ...	5,593	534	240	128	78	100	...	7
11	1930-31 ...	5,650	593	305	135	65	111	...	...
12	1931-32 ...	5,288	653	225	173	90	126	...	33

(5)

[Vide *Reply to Question No. 33.*]

Statement showing the Prices of certain Food Stuffs for the past five years.

Name of articles	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Bangalore District—					
Rice for 100 seers	18 0 0 to 26 0 0	17 0 0 to 23 0 0	12 0 0 to 18 0 0	11 8 0 to 18 0 0	9 8 0 to 16 0 0
Ragi do	9 6 0 to 10 8 0	7 0 0 to 8 0 0	3 9 0 to 5 0 0	6 0 0 to 7 8 0	3 7 0 to 4 0 0
Jolum do	10 8 0 to 11 8 0	9 0 0 to 10 0 0	4 8 0 to 5 8 0	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	5 0 0 to 6 0 0
Garlic per maund	2 8 0 to 3 0 0	2 0 0 to 2 8 0	1 12 0 to 2 0 0	1 0 0 to 1 8 0	1 0 0 to 1 4 0
Onions per rupee	1 to 1½ Mds.	1½ to 1¾ Mds.	2 to 2½ Mds.	2½ to 2¾ Mds.	3 to 4 Mds
Mysore District—					
Rice per 100 seers	19 8 0 to 24 0 0	19 0 0 to 23 0 0	9 8 0 to 16 8 0	10 12 0 to 11 12 0	8 4 0 to 14 0 0
Jolum do	11 0 0	8 8 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	4 8 0
Ragi do	10 8 0 to 11 0 0	8 0 0 to 8 8 0	6 0 0 to 6 8 0	5 12 0 to 6 4 0	4 8 0 to 5 0 0
Garlic	...	...	...	...	...
Onions	...	...	...	...	...

Name of articles	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kolar District—					
Rice per 100 seers	20 0 0 to 25 0 0	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	13 0 0 to 16 0 0	12 0 0 to 14 0 0	10 0 0 to 13 0 0
Jolum do	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0
Ragi do	9 0 0	7 8 0	4 0 0	6 8 0	3 8 0
Garlic	...	...	...	...	...
Onions per rupee	1 Maund	1 Maund	1¼ Maunds	1½ Maunds	1½ Maunds
Tumkur District—					
Rice per 100 seers	19 0 0 to 24 0 0	14 0 0 to 21 0 0	12 0 0 to 17 0 0	11 8 0 to 16 8 0	9 0 0 to 14 0 0
Ragi do	9 0 0 to 10 0 0	7 3 0 to 8 0 0	6 0 0 to 6 6 0	6 0 0 to 6 6 0	3 7 0 to 4 1 0
Jolum	...	...	...	...	...
Garlic	...	...	...	...	...
Onions	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur District—					
Rice per 100 seers	11 0 0 to 13 0 0	11 0 0 to 13 0 0	10 0 0 to 13 0 0	10 0 0 to 12 0 0	9 0 0 to 12 0 0
Jolum do	...	...	...	...	...
Ragi do	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	5 0 0 to 6 0 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0

Name of articles	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Kadur District—*concld.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Onions per 100 seers ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0 to 5 0 0
Garlic do	12 0 0	12 0 0 to 13 0 0	11 0 0 to 12 0 0	11 0 0 to 12 0 0	4 0 0 to 6 0 0
Coffee per 28 lbs. ...	10 8 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	13 8 0	10 8 0
Cardamoms do	50 0 0	40 0 0 to 50 0 0	40 0 0 to 50 0 0	40 0 0 to 50 0 0	28 0 0 to 30 0 0
Shimoga District—					
Rice per 100 seers	18 0 0 to 20 0 0	16 0 0 to 19 0 0	13 0 0 to 17 0 0	10 0 0 to 13 0 0	7 0 0 to 12 0 0
Jolum do	9 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Ragi do	8 4 0	8 0 0	4 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0
Garlic per maund of 44 seers ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
Onions per rupee	$\frac{2}{3}$ Md.	4/5 Md.	4/5 Md.	$1\frac{1}{3}$ Mds.	$\frac{2}{3}$ Md.
Hassan District—					
Rice per 100 seers	16 0 0 to 20 0 0	15 0 0 to 18 0 0	9 8 0 to 14 0 0	9 8 0 to 13 0 0	8 8 0 to 10 8 0
Ragi do	12 8 0	10 6 0	8 5 0	5 4 0	4 10 0
Garlic do	28 0 0	25 0 0	18 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0
Onions do	7 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	5 0 0
Coffee per maund	18 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	11 8 0
Cardamoms per maund ...	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	35 0 0

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Name of articles	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chitaldrug District—					
Rice per 100 seers	21 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	11 8 0	12 0 0
Jolum do	10 0 0	9 8 0	10 12 0	4 4 0	4 8 0
Ragi do	8 8 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
Garlic do	...	...	...	...	...
Onions do	...	...	...	...	...

6

[Vide *Reply to Question No. 37 (d), (e) and (f).*]

I. Names of Aided Schools closed and transferred to places where there were no schools.

No.	Taluk	Name of the school transferred from	Name of the place to which the school transferred to	Taluk
1	Shimoga ...	Koppa ...	Yedehalli ...	Shimoga
2	Do ...	Hanchinasiddapura ...	Seegebagi ...	Do
3	Sagar ...	Nandodo ...	Hillemarur (near Padavagodu) ...	Sagar
4	Sorab ...	Kummur ...	Malalgadde ...	Sorab
5	Do ...	Alahalli ...	Heggodu ...	Do
6	Shikarpur ...	Kengatte ...	Bendekatte ...	Shikarpur
7	Do ...	Shankarikoppa ...	Guddada Thumminakoppa ...	Do
8	Honnali ...	Theggihalli ...	Ganganakote ...	Honnalli
9	Do ...	Devikoppa ...	Marikoppa ...	Do
10	Do ...	Bullapura ...	Voddagere (near Sunnadakoppa) ...	Shikarpur
11	Do ...	Byranahalli ...	Kaddakatte ...	Honnalli
12	Do ...	Mechagondanahalli ...	Hunasekoppa ...	Shikarpur
13	Channagiri ...	Kulenur ...	Voddagere ...	Sorab
14	Do ...	Joldahal Ganadakatte ...	Myasavalli ...	Shimoga
15	Do ...	Kallenahalli ...	Bobbi (in Yoganarasipur) ...	Tirthahalli
16	Tirthahalli ...	Kaseravalli ...	Thalale (*ailas* Holeyanakoppe) ...	Do
17	Do ...	Dasanakudige ...	Kattekoppa ...	Sagar
18	Do ...	Shivalli ...	Kauribyse ...	Nagar
19	Do ...	Agumbe A. K. P. S. ...	Govinakovi A. K. P. S. ...	Honnali
20	Do ...	Hosabeedu ...	Balur ...	Nagar

II. Primary Schools closed and transferred to places where there were no schools (not even aided).

No.	Taluk	Name of Primary School closed	Place to which the school is transferred	Taluk
1	Sagar ...	Kanale A. K. P. S. ...	Keladi-Harogoppa ...	Nagar
2	Do ...	Kanchigadde ...	Suvarnagadde ...	Do
3	Channagiri ...	Karekatte L. P. B. S. ...	Beedagondanahalli Thyandya L. P. B. S.	Channagiri
4	Do ...	Hire Uda ...	Arehalli ...	Do
5	Do ...	Kathalgere A. K. P. S ...	Harogulige A. K. P. S. ...	Tirthahalli
6	Do ...	Channagiri ...	Kyasinakere „ ...	Honnahalli
7	Do ...	Santhebennur ...	Nuggihalli „ ...	Channagiri
8	Do ...	Kathalgere P. G. S. ...	Neethigere P. G. S. ...	Do
9	Do ...	Magyathanahalli (Lambani P. B. S.).	Kulenur L. P. B. S. ...	Do
10	Shikarpur ...	Bidarekoppa L. P. B. S. ...	Kottadala L. P. B. S. ...	Honnali
11	Honnali ...	Kengatte ...	Malali ...	Do
12	Do ...	Gunjenahalli ...	Gadekatte ...	Do
13	Do ...	Tharaganahalli P. B. S. ...	Sasvehalli P. G. S. ...	Do
14	Do ...	Belagutti A. K. P. S. ...	Malligenahalli A. K. P. S. ...	Do

III. Aided Schools transferred to places where there were Primary Schools and *vice versa*.

No.	Taluk	Places where there were originally Aided Primary Schools and now Primary Schools	Places where there were originally Primary Schools and now Aided Schools	Taluk	Remarks
1	Sagar ...	Koppa (near Malla) ...	Malali ...	Sagar ...	By exchange
2	Sorab ...	Syanavalli ...	Thalagadde ...	Sorab ...	Do
3	Channagiri ...	Gullehalli ...	Rajagondanahalli ...	Channagiri ...	Do
4	Do ...	Maradi ...	Honnaikanahalli ...	Do ...	Do
5	Tirthahalli ...	Hosa-agrahara ...	Chakkodubylu ...	Do ...	Do
6	Nagar ...	Kenchinala (*alias* Mosarur)	Karimane ...	Nagar ...	Do
7	Shikarpur ...	Goddanakoppa ...	Gogga ...	Shikarpur ...	Do
8	Do ...	Nalinakoppa ...	Sunnadakoppa ...	Do ...	Do
9	Honnali ...	Beeragondanahalli ...	Koppanahalli ...	Do ...	Do
10	Do ...	Yeralabannikodu ...	Harnahalli ...	Do ...	Do
11	Do ...	Shunkadakatte ...	Arasinagere ...	Do ...	Do
12	Do ...	Yerehalli ...	Sowlanga ...	Honnali ...	Do
13	Shimoga ...	Holthihal ...	Umblebylu ...	Shimoga ...	Do

No.	Taluk	From	To	Taluk
1	Kumsi Sub-Taluk ...	Chordi P. B. S. ...	Bilguni ...	Kumsi Sub-Taluk
2	Do ...	Bilguni Aided P. S. ...	Bandarahalli ...	Shimoga
3	Shimoga ...	Bandarahalli P. B. S. ...	Thimlapur ...	Do
4	Sagar ...	Kannagodu Aided P. S. ...	Chikkanallur ...	Sagar
5	Do ...	Chiknallur P. B. School ...	Hosasanthe ...	Do

V. Urdu Schools closed and new schools opened (by transfer).

No.	Taluk	Name of the school transferred from	Place to which the school is transferred	Taluk
1	Shimoga ...	Barr Lines, Shimoga ...	Tank Mohulla, Shimoga ...	Shimoga
2	Kumsi Sub-Taluk ...	Chamenahalli ...	Nuggehalli ...	Channagiri
3	Nagar ...	Hosanagar ...	Kedalagudde (near Hosanagar) ...	Nagar
4	Honnali ...	Cheelur ...	Somenakoppa ...	Shimoga
5	Channagiri ...	Somalapur ...	Doddaghatta ...	Channagiri
6	Shikarpur ...	Shikarpur (compulsory) ...	Mallapura ...	Kumsi

FINAL ABSTRACT.

1.	Aided Schools closed at one place and opened at another	20	
2.	Primary Schools closed at one place and opened at another	14 plus	3
3.	Aided and Primary Schools exchange	14 plus	14
4.	Urdu Schools closed at one place and opened at another	6	
	Total ...	71	

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

7

[Vide *Reply to Question No. 52 (f).*]

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 8989-9011—P. H. 11-31-32, DATED 14TH MAY 1932.

Epidemic of Small-pox.

Passes orders about the measures to be adopted to prevent the possible outbreak of an —— in 1934.

READ—

Letter No. C. 602, dated the 11—12th April 1932, from the Director of Health in Mysore, suggesting certain measures against the apprehended epidemic of small-pox in 1934.

ORDER No. G. 8989-9011—P. H. 11-31-32, DATED 14TH MAY 1932.

On a close study of the annual statistics relating to small-pox, the Director has come to the conclusion that the disease occurs in epidemic waves with crests every five or six years, that it is probable that the year 1934 will be the next peak year and that there is every likelihood of the cases of small-pox steadily rising from now till that year. This periodicity is in the main reported to be due to the aggregation of the unprotected people in the community such aggregation including not only those who have not taken the first vaccination but also those in whom the effects of previous vaccination have partially or completely faded. He estimates the total number of unprotected persons in the State at over 1,500,000. He considers that a possible outbreak of small-pox amongst such a large number of unprotected people can only be prevented by pushing on vaccination work more vigorously than it has been possible

in the past. With a view to enable the local bodies to institute advance special vaccination campaigns, he has made the following proposals :—

(*i*) The Presidents of District Boards and Municipalities in consultation with the Director of Health may be empowered to employ out of their funds temporary vaccinators for varying periods not exceeding six months at a time without the previous sanction of Government.

(*ii*) On application by the local body concerned to the Senior Surgeon and with his approval, the local Sub-Assistant Surgeon may be permitted to peform vaccinations within municipal limits twice in a week by house to house visits, on a payment of a suitable remuneration from the funds of the respective municipal councils, which may be fixed at Rs. 5 in the case of minor municipalities and Rs. 10 in the case of other town municipalities, per mensem.

Government are pleased to approve of the above recommendations.

The Director has also forwarded for approval a leaflet warning the people of the threatened outbreak of small-pox in 1934 and inviting their co-operation.

The leaflet* is approved. The Director is requested to get it printed free of charge in the Government Press and circulate it among the Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of local bodies as proposed.

(* Printed as Annexure.)

H. V. RAMASVAMI,
Offg. *Secretary to Government,*
General Department.

To—The Director of Health in Mysore, with a copy of leaflet.
The Secretary, Central Recruitment Board.
The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of districts.
The Presidents of District Boards, through the Deputy Commissioners.
The President, Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields.
The President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.
The Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore City, through the President, City Municipal Council.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Superintendent, Government Printing.
PRESS TABLE.

ANNEXURE.

SMALL-POX IN MYSORE.

Small-pox occurs in epidemic waves having definite years of increased prevalence with intervening years of comparatively lessened severity. According to the records of the Mysore Department of Health, epidemics of small-pox in Mysore State come every five or six years. On going over these records, it is found that 1906, 1914, 1919, 1925 and 1929 were years of greatly increased prevalence. It seems probable that 1934 will be the next epidemic year and that during 1932 and 1933 the number of cases will be slowly increasing.

Small-pox is an easily preventable disease. A programme for its control would demand :

(1) the vaccination of all infants as early as possible after birth before they are six months old,

(2) re-vaccination of all others, adults included, every six years or oftener.

Such a programme can only be carried out through co-operation with the Department of Health by all Government officials, all local authorities and the general public. This co-operation becomes particularly important in view of the threatened epidemic in 1934.

Mysore has a reputation to maintain. Only, if all in the State work together to achieve the common good can this be kept at its present high level. The slogan should be :—

" No small-pox in Mysore."